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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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EXAMINER

COLBERT, E

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2771

DATE MAILED:

04/30/99

*6*

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks**

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

08/982,438

Applicant(s)

Jecha et al

Examiner

Ella Colbert

Group Art Unit

2771



☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Dec 2, 1997

☐ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, **prosecution as to the merits is closed** in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire Three month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

## Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

## Application Papers

☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☐ All ☐ Some\* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

☐ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\*Certified copies not received: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

## Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). 5

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

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## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis et al (5,796,952), hereafter Davis.

In regard to claim 1, “ sending log-on information regarding a user from a client computer to a server computer, authenticating the user at the server computer” (**column 1, lines 31-64**), “downloading an authoring program from the server computer to the client computer” (**column 2, lines 25-52**), “using the authoring program at the client computer to create a document” (**column 4, lines 1-10**), and “sending the document from the client computer to the server computer” (**column 4, lines 38-55**). “Saving the document in an internal format at the server computer,” “translating the document from the internal format to a different suitable prepress format,” and “sending the document in the different format to a printer” was not disclosed by Davis, but it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of saving a document, translating a document and sending a document at the time the invention was made to have a prepress format

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for printing because it is easier for the user to save the document and send the document to the printer when it is translated from a programming instruction format to a printer ready format.

In regard to claim 2, "wherein the client computer and the server computer are communicatively coupled to one another through the Internet" (**column 18, lines 45-55**).

In regard to claim 3, "wherein the client computer and the server computer are communicatively coupled to one another through an Intranet" (**column 18, lines 55-62**).

In regard to claim 4, "wherein the client computer and the server computer are communicatively coupled to one another through an Extranet" was not disclosed by Davis, but it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of Extranets at the time the invention was made to have a the Extranet coupled to the client and server computer because an Extranet when it communicates properly with the Intranet allows customers and suppliers to gain limited access to an organizations intranet which enhances the speed and efficiency of their business relationship.

In regard to claim 5, "wherein authenticating the user at the server computer, fonts, colors, images, and commands" (**column 8, lines 53-67 and column 9, lines 1-2, lines 46-67**). Davis did not disclose the server computer comprising an associating the user with at least one particular directory on the server computer, a set of defaults or an authorization level from the group of authorization levels comprising normal, administrator and demonstrator," but it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of directories and setting defaults at the time the invention was made to have a an authorization level comprised of normal, administrator, and

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demonstration because it is necessary in a computer system to have authorization levels for users which gives them certain rights such as creating, saving, and printing a document and the demonstration user is only allowed to create documents but does not have any other user rights and the administrator sees that the proper user rights are enforced in order to keep the system running efficiently.

3. In regard to claim 6, "wherein the authoring program downloaded from the server computer to the client computer is coded in a language selected from the group comprising Java, C++, C, and ActiveX" (**column 10, lines 11-29 and lines 46-57**). Davis did not disclose the client computer being coded in a language named Perl, but it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of programming languages at the time the invention was made to have a the coded language Perl because it has powerful string-handling features for extracting information from text files and it is this feature that makes Perl an excellent report language when coupled with C and several other Unix utilities.

In regard to claim 7, "wherein the document is selected from the group essentially comprising a business card, a letterhead, an envelope, and a brochure" (**column 2, lines 33-42**). Davis did not disclose letterhead or an envelope, but it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of documents at the time the invention was made to have letterhead and an envelope because in the business world the combination of business cards, letterhead, envelopes and brochures are used to advertise the names of organizations and individuals who enhance our customer and supplier relations.

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4. Claims 8-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon et al, (5,751,590), hereafter Cannon.

In regard to claim 8, Davis did not disclose: "wherein the authoring program comprises a color palette area to select a color from a palette of colors." Cannon disclosed this in **column 3, lines 46-50, column 5, lines 66-67 and column 6, lines 1-28**. It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of color palettes at the time the invention was made to have a color palette to select colors from and to combine Davis's fonts, colors, and images combined with Cannon's color palette because creating business cards, letterhead, envelopes, and brochures using different colors enhances the appearance of the paper and makes it more pleasing for the customer or supplier to view.

In regard to claim 9, Davis nor Cannon did not disclose: "wherein the palette of colors comprises Pantone, Toyo, Focaltone, and Tru-match," but it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of color palettes at the time the invention was made to have a color palette which comprises Pantone, Toyo, Focaltone, and Tru-match because these colors are well known in the art according to the Applicant's Specification (page 10) (also see Haikin reference 5,508,718, column 7, lines 1-62) and are considered the color attributes used in bar and pie charts and documents for highlighting part of a document.

In regard to claim 10, Davis nor Cannon did not disclose: "wherein using the authoring program at the client computer to create a document comprises sending desired text from the client computer to the server computer for translation into an image and sending the image from

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the server computer back to the client,” but it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of document creation at the time the invention was made to send text from a client computer to a server computer for translation into an image because the user can create the document and send it to the server to have the program code translated into an image and the user can receive it back again as an image.

In regard to claim 11, Davis did not disclose: “wherein the image is in a format selected from the group essentially comprising GIF, TIFF, and JPEG.” Cannon disclosed Tiff in **column 5, lines 50-65**, but Cannon did not disclose GIF or JPEG. It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of images at the time the invention was made to select a format in GIF and JPEG because GIF is a file extension used to identify bit map images and JPEG is the standard for storing compressed images and uses less storage space in a computer system. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of image format at the time the invention was made to combine Davis’s colors and images with Cannon’s Tiff image format because the TIFF format is a standard file format that is used with the storage of graphic images and may be the only format available for using older programs (such as older versions of MacPaint).

In regard to claim 12, Davis nor Cannon did not disclose: “wherein the image has a maximum resolution of 4:1,” but it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of images at the time the invention was made to have a maximum resolution because it is well known in the art (see Applicant’s Specification on page 10) to have a ratio of a maximum image resolution of 4:1 and it translates into a desirable GIF image file format.

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In regard to claim 13, Davis did not disclose: "wherein the document includes one or more images, at least one of the images being format selected from the group essentially comprising encapsulated PostScript, TIFF, GIF, and JPEG." Cannon disclosed TIFF in **column 5, lines 50-65**. It would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of images at the time the invention was made to select a format in PostScript, TIFF, GIF, and JPEG because PostScript is a page-description language, TIFF is a standard file format that is used to store images, GIF is a file extension used to identify bit map images, and JPEG is the standard for storing compressed images and uses less storage space in a computer system. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of documents with images at the time the invention was made to combine Davis's set of defaults for images with Cannon's Tiff image format because the TIFF format is a standard file format that is used with the storage of graphic images and may be the only format available for using older programs (such as older versions of MacPaint).

In regard to claim 14, "wherein at least one of the images has a maximum resolution of 1:1" was not disclosed by Davis or Cannon, but it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of images at the time the invention was made to have a maximum resolution because it is well known in the art (see Applicant's Specification on page 10) to have a ratio of a maximum image resolution of 1:1 and it translates into a desirable image file format.

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In regard to claim 15, Davis nor Cannon not disclose “wherein the different format is selected from a group essentially comprising PostScript, HTML, PDF, and PostScript Extreme,” but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of formats at the time the invention was made to have formats in PostScript, HTML, PDF, and PostScript Extreme because PostScript is used as a page-description language, HTML is the standard markup language for Internet pages, PDF is a file extension used to identify documents that are encoded in portable document format which uses the freeware Adobe Acrobat Reader to be able to display or print a file with the .pdf extension, and PostScript Extreme is Adobe’s latest page description language and in this combination makes it possible for a user to create, store, save and access a variety of documents with images.

In regard to claim 16, Davis nor Cannon did not disclose: “wherein sending the document in the different format to the printer comprises generating an electronic mail for submission to the printer including an attachment comprising the document in the different format,” but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of sending documents at the time the invention was made to generate an electronic mail to submit to the printer as an attachment because an electronic mail is in a certain format for it to be printed by the user when it is transmitted over the Internet and that format is usually a MIME type file.

In regard to claim 17, Davis nor Cannon did not disclose: “wherein the electronic mail is MIME-compliant,” but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of electronic mail at the time the invention was made for the an electronic mail to be MIME

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compliant because this makes it easier to permit data, such as video, sound, and binary files to be transmitted by Internet mail without being translated into ASCII format since this can be accomplished by using MIME types of files.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 18-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amstein et al (5,793,966), hereafter Amstein.

In regard to claim 18, "a server having stored thereon an authoring program to create a document and a translation program to translate the document to a suitable prepress format" (column 6, lines 36-67 and column 7, lines 1-4), and "client downloading the authoring program from the server to create the document" (column 11, lines 26-47). Amstein did not disclose: uploading to the server for translation to the suitable prepress format" or "a printer receiving the document as translated to the suitable prepress format from the server," but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of uploading a document to a server for translation and a printer receiving the document at the time the invention was made to have the

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translation in prepress format because in order for a user to print a document it should be in a certain format that is compatible with the printer being used.

In regard to claim 19, "wherein the server, the client and the printer are communicatively coupled to one another through the Internet" (**column 9, lines 38-42 and column 17, lines 11-22**). Amstein did not disclose a printer being coupled with the server and client communicating through the Internet, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of client and server communications over an Internet at the time the invention was made to have a printer because without a printer a user would not be able to print out documents.

In regard to claim 20, Amstein did not disclose: "wherein the server, the client and the printer are communicatively coupled to one another through an Intranet," but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of Intranets at the time the invention was made to have a client, a server, and a printer because users in an organization need a server, a client and a printer for accessing databases, the Internet and web pages, electronic mail, newsgroups, and mailing lists within the company and for printing documents.

In regard to claim 21, Amstein did not disclose: "wherein the server, the client and the printer are communicatively coupled to one another through an Extranet," but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of Extranets at the time the invention was made to have a client, a server, and a printer because an Extranet when it communicates properly with the Intranet allows customers and suppliers to gain limited access to an organizations Intranet which enhances the speed and efficiency of their business relationship.

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In regard to claim 22, “wherein the server comprises an Internet world-wide-web server”  
(**column 5, lines 17-51**).

In regard to claim 23, Amstein did not disclose: “wherein the server comprises an Intranet world-wide-web server,” but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of Intranets at the time the invention was made to have a World-Wide-Web server because an Intranet when it communicates properly with the server controls access to the network and its resources.

In regard to claim 24, “wherein the server comprises an Extranet World-Wide-Web server,” but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of Extranets at the time the invention was made to have a world-wide-web server because an Extranet when it communicates properly with the Intranet allows customers and suppliers to gain limited access to an organizations Intranet which enhances the speed and efficiency of their business relationship.

In regard to claim 25, “wherein the authoring program runs on the client in an Internet world-wide-web browser program” (**column 7, lines 43-67 and column 8, lines 1-4**).

In regard to claim 26, “wherein the browser program is selected from the group essentially comprising Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer” (**column 5, lines 1-16**).

In regard to claim 27, “wherein the authoring program runs on the client in an Intranet world-wide-web browser program” was not disclosed by Amstein, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of Intranets at the time the invention was made to

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have a world-wide-web browser because the client application enables a user to view HTML documents on the corporate Intranet.

In regard to claim 28, “wherein the authoring program runs on the client in an Extranet world-wide-web browser program” was not disclosed by Amstein, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of Extranets at the time the invention was made to have a world-wide-web browser because the client application enables a user to view HTML documents on the Extranet when it communicates properly with the Intranet.

In regard to claim 29, “wherein the authoring program is coded in a language selected from the group essentially comprising C++ (**column 21, lines 4-21**). Amstein did not disclose: Perl, Java, C, and Active X,” but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of coded language at the time the invention was made to have Perl, JAVA, C, and Active X because it has powerful string-handling features for extracting information from text files and it is this feature that makes Perl an excellent report language when coupled with C, JAVA, and Active X and several other Unix utilities.

In regard to claim 30, “wherein the document is selected from the group essentially comprising a business card, a letterhead, an envelope, and a brochure” was not disclosed by Amstein, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of documents at the time the invention was made to have a business card, a letterhead, an envelope, and a brochure because in the business world the combination of business cards, letterhead, envelopes and

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brochures are used to advertise the names of organizations and individuals who enhance customer and supplier relations.

In regard to claim 31, "wherein the authoring program comprises a color palette area to select a color from a palette of colors" was not disclosed by Amstein, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of color palettes at the time the invention was made to select a color from a palette of colors because the user can select colors to create business cards, letterheads, envelopes, and brochures to advertise the names of organizations who enhance customer and supplier relations.

In regard to claim 32, "wherein the suitable prepress format is selected from a group essentially comprising HTML (**column 6, lines 4-32**). PostScript, PDF, and PostScript Extreme," were not disclosed by Amstein, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of prepress formats at the time the invention was made to have PostScript, PDF, and PostScript Extreme because PostScript is used as a page-description language, HTML is the standard markup language for Internet pages, PDF is a file extension used to identify documents that are encoded in portable document format which uses the freeware Adobe Acrobat Reader to be able to display or print a file with the .pdf extension, and PostScript Extreme is Adobe's latest page description language and in this combination makes it possible for a user to create, store, save and access a variety of documents with images.

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In regard to claim 33, "wherein the printer receives the document from the server via an electronic mail to which the document is included as an attachment" was not disclosed by Amstein, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of documents at the time the invention was made to have an electronic mail attachment because an electronic mail is in a certain format for it to be printed by the user when it is transmitted over the Internet and that format is usually a MIME type file.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 34-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bates et al (5,877,766), hereafter Bates.

In regard to claim 34, "a processor" (**column 8, lines 14-16**), "a computer-readable medium" (**column 8, lines 18-28**), "a communications device" (**column 8, lines 1-14**), and "an operating environment program executed by the processor from the medium" (**column 8, lines 29-51**). Bates did not disclose: "an authoring program downloaded from a server through the communications device and executed by the processor from the medium within the operating environment program" and "such that the authoring program is used to create a document, which

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is uploaded to the server through the communications device for translation to a suitable prepress format and submission to a printer,” but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of downloading programs and document creation at the time the invention was made to execute the downloaded program from a server and upload a created document to the server because when a user creates an Internet document it is downloaded and the document is uploaded to the server to transfer a copy of the document to the client and translated to a format for the document to be printed.

In regard to claim 35, “wherein the computer-readable medium is selected from the group essentially comprising memory and a nonvolatile storage medium” (**column 8, lines 29-51**).

In regard to claim 36, “wherein the communications device is selected from the group essentially comprising a modem and a network card” (**column 9, lines 59-67 and column 10, lines 1-5**). Bates did not disclose a “network card,” but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of communications devices at the time the invention was made to have a network card because it is needed in order for a computer to connect the network.

In regard to claim 37, “wherein the operating environment program comprises an Internet World-Wide-Web browser program” (**column 2, lines 32-53**).

In regard to claim 38, “wherein the operating environment program comprises an Intranet World-Wide-Web browser program” was not disclosed by Bates, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of operating environment programs at the time the invention

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was made to have an Intranet World-Wide-Web browser because in the operating environment program the client application enables a user to view HTML documents on the corporate Intranet.

In regard to claim 39, "wherein the operating environment program comprises an Extranet world-wide-web browser program" was not disclosed by Bates, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of Extranets at the time the invention was made to have a world-wide-web browser program because an Extranet when the browser communicates properly with the Intranet allows customers and suppliers to gain limited access to an organizations Intranet.

In regard to claim 40, "a processor" (**column 8, lines 14-16** , "a computer-readable medium" (**column 8, lines 18-28**), and "a communications device" (**column 8, lines 1-14**). Bates did not disclose: "an authoring program stored on the computer-readable medium for downloading through the communications device and use by a client to create a document" and "a translation program executed by the processor from the computer-readable medium to translate the document to a suitable prepress format and send the document as translated to a printer through the communications device," but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of computer-readable mediums at the time the invention was made to have a client to create a document and a translation program executed by a processor because a user can create a document on a magnetic tape or other device that can be scanned and read as data by the computer and the machine code in a form in which instructions and data reach the computer's microprocessor.

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In regard to claim 41, “wherein the computer-readable medium is selected from the group essentially comprising memory and a nonvolatile storage medium” (**column 8, lines 29-51**).

In regard to claim 42, “wherein the communications device is selected from the group essentially comprising a modem and a network card”(**column 9, lines 59-67 and column 10, lines 1-5**). Bates did not disclose a “network card,” but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of communications devices at the time the invention was made to have a network card because it is needed in order for a computer to connect the network.

In regard to claim 43, “a computer-readable medium having a computer program stored thereon for downloading to a client computer from a server computer and for execution on the client computer within an operating environment program, the program comprising means for creating a document, which is uploaded to the server through a communications device for translation to a suitable prepress format and submission to a printer” was not disclosed by Bates, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of computer programs, the program comprising creating a document at the time the invention was made to have a document that is translated into prepress format because Internet documents are in code languages and file formats that are not compatible to printing and they have to be placed in print format prior to submission to a printer.

In regard to claim 44, “means downloadable to a client computer for creating a document” and “means for translating the document to a suitable prepress format and for sending the document as translated to a printer through a communications device of the server computer” was

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not disclosed by Bates, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of creating and translating a document at the time the invention was made to have a document that is in a suitable prepress format because the text is sent to the server which translates the text into a suitable printing format before sending the document to the printer.

### ***Conclusion***

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
10. Haikin (5,508,718) taught computerized color selection.
11. Mahoney et al (5,819,271) taught the Intranet, GIF, PDF, and HTML.
12. Fabbio et al (5,870,089) taught electronic mail and computer networks.
13. Halliday et al (5,880,740) taught stored images and web browsers.
14. Huttenlocher et al (5,884,014) taught high-speed printing and the Internet.
15. Cyman, Jr. et al (5,845,302) taught personalized printed documents.

### **INQUIRIES**

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Ms. Ella Colbert whose telephone number is (703) 308-7064. The Examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST. If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Thomas Black, can be reached on (703)305-9707.

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**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

**Or faxed to:**

(703)308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry).

**Or:**

(703)308-5403 (for informal or draft communications, please label

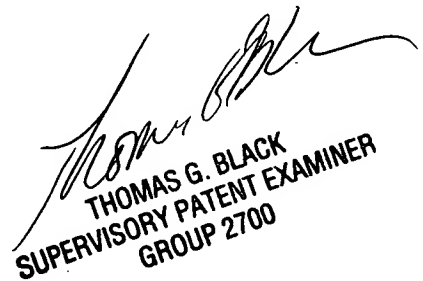
**“PROPOSED” or “DRAFT”**).

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal  
Drive, Arlington, Virginia., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding  
should be directed to the Group Receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-9600.

Colbert

April 23, 1999

  
THOMAS G. BLACK  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
GROUP 2700